SHORT AND CONCLUSIVE.

RANGLER, Mass, March 16, 1850.

Dr. Henerherves: Your Remedy for the Piles is performing all that you promise for it. Fleare said me an exist set of your specifies, for a life piece find inclosed five doublass.

BANTICKET, R. L., Jan. 29, 1859.

Dr. Henerherve-Deer Sir; I have not as yet and an instance connot my lemmeloge in which your Remedies have failed of laving the desired effect. Yours, truly.

N. H. Pat MER.

Dr. Henerherve-Dear Sir; I bought a twenty vial case or your Specific Homeopathic Remedies ever two years ago of Granville. Ann Arbot, and it has been my family physician ever since.

C. C. Patheria. N. B - A fall set of HEMPHERY'S HOMEOFATHIC SPECIFICS N. B.—A full set of Hesseniant's a Hostoration in basic 5 deacher with book of Pirections and two are Remarker, in basic 5 deacher visit and moreon case, \$5: do, in plain case, \$4: family case of fifteen boars and Book, \$2.

The Remarker is the single box or full case, sent to any address, by mail or express, free of clump, on receipt of the price, and the sent of the price of th

THE CARNIVAL.—During the recent Carnival at Legions, a man dressed as Louis Napolcon, and wearing a mask like life, appeared in the arrests. He had in his hand a foil a lakeled, "The trailes of 1815." At every step he took he would tear a leaf cost of the book, and present it to those he presed, on which would be fround the following inscription: "Boy your Hays and Cars of KNOX, 212 Brondway, corner of Fultonest."

PARIN SOFT HATS.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our returnation. Least & Co., Nos. 5, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway.

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SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS SAVE VOCA CARPETS, FURS AND ACTOR STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SENTENCE OF THE SE

Rate and release to berres and shocks.

Three shall inverse prigace you more.
Lyon, with this Provider, shys
All the maccest that should.
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Every ret and master descript.
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Lyon's Powplak is harmices to markind, but will kill all house fraction, graden worms, who chooks &c. Lyon's Mackette Pittle are sore feath to extract due. Said overywhore, see sore feath to extract due. Said overywhore, Earnyla Phasis, 25c; regular days, 50c, in 45.
Earnyla Phasis, 25c; regular days, 50c, ind 45.
Earnyla phasis, and public hubdings cleared of vermin by contract.

ROGERS & HAYMOND Frit Stork Spring Choruse

Boycof til aces.
ALL THE NEW FASHICAN FOR BOYS,
Both for
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Behool Wear and Honday Wear.
Pages
The Lowest in the Trade.

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Platti Frankettles, Walters,
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Oyster and Cream Lidles, Plated Donert Knives, Cake Kalves,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLES,
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Pitch 19, Placed Ice Pitchers,
New Patterns.
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With WILDER PATENT FOWDER and BURGLAN PRODUCTS best fire-proof Sels in the world, Bankers', Jowe la bee Selse, see Specie Brave, he, made trorder. Depot remove to No. 98 Majora-tane.

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Price from \$50 to \$123.
For families, tallors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Maphtuse are unequated. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any

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have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER's to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

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In covariant could be very large number who prefer to buy
Pref. Wood's Hair Restroartive from the Manufactory
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The number of years Pref. Wood's Hair Restroartix has
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SH.VER SOAP.—This unique preparation for Cleaning and Pollshing Silver, Plated and Britannia Warve, Mirrox, Marble, Tiu, &c., is most convenient and effective. If gives a fluor and more durable peliable than Whiling or any other Powder-with half the labor, and without a dung the fingers. For cleaning the boure paint it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 389, 511, and 756 Rrondway.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!! of all sizes for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on in to order. Depot No. 158 William, corner of Annes

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, black or brown, warrented. Depot, No. 1 Barelay et.; also sold at No. 399 Bicodway, and by all Druggista. Infallide Occurary and Florania, for the growth and bounty of the Hair. Amoric Oistment, for Chaps, Burs, Boils, Busions, Piles, &c. PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

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AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and German warmen, at
G. C. Alless S. No. 415 Broadway. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMEST-Dyptheria. -Thousands have found a premature grave through in-of the nature of this elemen, and thousands as speedy a c a timely recents to these medicines.

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Ladies, try it. For sale by Drossists and Perfumera.

LADIES PLEASED .- Free, easy, light, beautifu of cheap articles should be purchased, and a good stock at that cleas Gartens, Boors, Stippers, for walking and promounds, country oreity. Ladies going in the country, gowith your didnes be Cantrille. No. 513 Broadway, between 19th and thests, where is the best, postfleet and cheap-st stock of Free greating in this city.

DR MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIX-TURE,— In this spacemodic climate, a cough or could makes alarm ing progress if nealected for a few days. Administer this great actentite runnely in the early stages, and you grapple with and mostly the complaint at own; 42 hours after the first dose the cure is complain. Price 25 cents. Wholesale Dopot, No. 13 Beckmane. Sold by Drongitte.

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Offices No. 42 Broadway, court Casalos, New York,
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Applicants for Apprices will address J. W. Bautlett,
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R. R. R.

One-fifth of the drates in our notions subcard cities are from Corean place. Everywhere throughout the Union the percentage of mortality from the disease is fearably lears. The fearably same, the fearably same persons of "Consumpts on," by "Reguler" Mountain non, and shouldoned by them as hopeless, have been caused by the READY RELIEF, RELIEFATION PLLIS and READY SAME, This said the fearable same chas of Pulm carry Complaints, many of its at the forestoners of Consumption, which sixely with actionism readiness to these fluid and the forestoners of Consumption, which sixely have been at the forestoners. Same are the fearably pease as proper than capable of curing all those disorders manually as they cape and sombs the system, equality the circulation. Interpretation of the control of the control of these disorders manually as they tone and somble the system, equality the circuit all these disorders manually as they tone and somble the system, equality the circuit chapter of the constitution. When there is constitutional precise ground to Consumption the Resolvent may be retired unon when every other hope of averting the dread disease has failed. Of all the board of Ever and Agra curve, more has been as succeeded as Rancony's Runny Robert and R. galating Phile. These Reneales care the most formitable typic of this disease, as well as Yebov. Tephoid, Congretive Fevers, in the human race, and the terrible Black Towners Fevers in the human race, and the terrible Black Towners for the disease of the control of th the terroic Black town both of meanings Ferror, such as Remutert and Intermittent Chile and Fewer, Mondon, Smal, Pox, &c. If ask with Fevers of any kind, take Ranway's Regulating Palls, and Ready Relief; you will not only be saved from a long spell of sirkerse, but with assonish your during.

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THE DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFED MILK, No. 78 Liberty-st., 24 door east of Breadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

To Rusiness Men. Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who

have Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as Tur Wickly Tribuse. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

The Virginians.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which is printed mis morning. Will contain Part XIX of Mr. Thackeray's new serial entitled " The Virginians." The Evening Edition of The Daily Trib-NE of to-day will also contain the same part.

Copies can be purchased in our Counting-Room.

The Journal of Commerce, a Border-Ruffi in newspaper published at Kansas, Mo., notices the expected presence of Mr. Greeley at the Republican Convention at Osawatamie, on the 18th inst. · He will draw an immense crowd of the faithful," says The Journal. "We hope a visit to Kansas will cure him of some of his crotchets in regard to Kansas affairs." The writer next speaks of Mr. Greeley's proposed journey across the Rocky Mountains by way of Pike's Peak, and adds: "We are glad of this, as whatever he may say of the gold region will be the truth, as far as he can ascertain it The public will look for his accounts with great interest."

-The first of Mr. Greeley's Letters from the West will appear in a few days.

The farce of "City Inspector, or How to make Political Capital," was played aga n last night in the Board of Aldermen, and went off smoothly Jonathan Trotter was trotted out by the Mayor as a candidate, and promptly trotted back again by the Aldermanic employees of Mr. Hold-over Morton. Due notice of the next performance will be

Our advices from Europe by three steamers coptain no important news from the seat of war. Napo con had seat a formal declaration of war to the Corps Legislatif, in which he announced his intention to place himself at the head of the army The object of the war, he said, was " to restore "Italy to herself, not to impose on her a change of masters; not to foment disorder, nor to disturb "the power of the Holy Father." A number of the Centinental banks had raised their rates of discount, and the Bank of England was about to follow their example. The Ministerial gains at the English elections were from 15 to 20 in 486 members. The residue of the Vigo's dispatches which ceased coming before the important part of the news reached us, will probably arrive in season for our evening edition, and will embrace two days' later intelligence from the seat of war.

APPEAL TO CONSERVATIVES.

The ostrich with his head in the sand has not hitherto been esteemed remarkably wise or prudent, and the pilot who shuts his eyes and runs his ship plump on a rock has been supposed to evince rashness or incompetency rather than foresight and coolness. But in our day an ugly question arises, threatening to disturb arrangements and shive organizations: so those who dislike these results get together and gravely resolve that the disturbing topic is a auisance—that it has been sufficiently debated already; and that they shall henceforth ignore it. It is easy to resolve this, but not so easy to give wide or lasting effect to the resolution. Any man could shut himself up in a cellar and resolve that he ignored sunshine; but the sun would continue to shine pevertheless.

Four years ago this season, fifty or sixty Members of Congress were elected as "Americans"-their party generally agreeing to "ignore" the Slavery question, whereof they had had enough, even then. So those Members went to Washington, and, instead of ignoring the Slavery question, soon began

to ignore each other's Americanism because of their diverse convictions and attitudes on that very question; and in a short time their party was seatterrd. They were never once able to vote together for Speaker. The Southern minority would not go is to caucus with those from the North; they must have pledges or a platform touching the Slavery question. Of course, they were at once broken in two, and gradually broken up. So it would be if fifty or sixty "Old-Line" Whig Members should now be chosen. They would go to Washington preaching peace and harmony, and would not be there a fortnight without a break-up on the Slavery question. If Hiram Ketchum and Daniel D. Barnard were members elect of our next Corgress, they would soon find themselves involved in a collision with such other " Old-Line" Whigs as Humphrey Marshall and Felix K. Zolbeoffer-a collision resulting from Slavery, and that alone. They might try ever so hard to fraternize on that as on other questions; they might for a season achieve a seeming success; but in the end they would split, and Slavery would be the cause. Where Edward Everett and Benj. R. Curtis have failed, it is not worth while for any lesser lights of the same school to repeat their attempt.

The Democratic party-from the force of its discipline, its habit of fellowing the lead of the Slavery Prepagands, its almost total menopoly of the uned neated voters, and of all those of whose political system negro-hating is the corner-stone, and to whom the notion of conscience having anything to do with politics is Puarisaic cant or monomentae drivel-is much better situated for dealing successfully with the Slavery questions constantly acieing than any other great party of former days. but it appears to have gone the length of its tether on this subject. Not to speak here of the defeats and overthrows which have nearly extinguished its power throughout the Free States. the premoutory symptoms of its disruption and dissolution are most palpable. Its politicians are already clearly divided into three sections:

I. These who hold with Senator Douglas to the doctrine on which the Nebraska bill was originally advocated and justified-this, namely, that the People of a Territory have all the inherent rights of the People of a State, and may therefore admit or exclude, establish or abolish Slavery as they shall at any time see fit. True, the Dred Scott dicts of the Supreme Court have seriously impinged upon this doctrine, so as to leave to the Territories, according to Mr. Douglas, only the right of "untriendly legislation"-that is, the power to legislate in such manner as to deprive the slaveholder's conceaed right to take his slaves into any Territory of all practical value; but the fragment left of it appears to be more offensive to the South than even our views, since it in one breath concedes their claim of right and teaches how to evade and nullity it.

II. The doctrine of the President and his organ, The Constitution, that the right of slaveholders to take their slaves into any Territory, even in definnce of its People and Legislature, is already perfeet, and that under the Dred Scott decision and the unsleeping guardianship of the Supreme Court, no further legislation can be necessary.

III. That of Senators Mason, Jeff Davis, Brown, &c. which calls upon Congress for an explicit and formal Slave Code for the Territories, recognizing and upholding Slavery thereis, the People and Technical ritorial Legislatures to the contrary notwith-

-We do not know which of these schools is the strongest, though we believe the last will ultimately be found so. For, once admit the right of each slaveholder, by virtue of the Federal Constitution, to take his slaves into any and every Territory, and hold them there even in defiance of local sentiment and legislation, and it would be difficult to show why this right should not be upheld like other property rights, by specific, affirmative, efficient law. To show that it may be defeated and rendered of none effect, is to prove that laws should be enacted to preclude such subversion of a constitutional right. And the advocates of the Buchanan or middle theory, who assume that no legislation by igress is needed to uphold the slaveholders' alleg ed rights in the premises, very clearly concede that such legislation should be accorded wherever it shall have proved or become necessary. These only give us a respite from the demanded Slave Code until circumstances shall have demonstrated that the slavery extensionists need or can mak-

-So with regard to the revival of the African Slave-Trade. A Northern Democrat of either chool can only meet this question by asserting the adisposition of the South to have any more slaves mported "Yes, Sir," you reply; " but, in spite of that alleged hostility of the South to a reopening of the African Stave Trade, cargoes of slaves recently have been and are being imported, and Southern Juries fail to indict or convict the culprits. The advocates of reopening this traffic are manifestly increasing throughout the Gulf States. Now suppose Alabama or Texas were to demand legal immunity and protection for the African Slave-Trade, what do you propose to do about it? you maintain your laws against slave-unporting? If yes, what becomes of 'P quitar Sovereignty, or the right of each Sovereign State to uphold or condemn Slavery as she shall see fit? What becomes of your concession that Slavery is a good thing for the Tropies, though not for the North? If Alabama may landably buy and import negroes at \$1,200 per head, why not at \$300 to \$500 ! If American Christians " nay be bought and sold, and driven to work. and hunted back to unpaid toil, why not African pagans? If you say 'The Law,' the ready "answer is that you repealed the Missouri Restriction in order to make our laws conform to the " Great American right of Self-Government'-"that is, the right to buy and sell negroes. How do you reconcile that principle with the denial to 's Sovereign State of the right to buy her black chattels in the cheapest rather than in the dearest market !" Is there any answer to this! It

-Contrast these halting and mutually destructive theories with the old Revolutionary Whig doctrine now upheld by the Republicans, which may be summed up thus:

1. Slavery is a creature of local law, and can have no legal existence except within the limits of the power which enacts that law. 2. Slavery within the boundaries of a State is

ceases the mement that State's limits are passed. 3. Slavery outside of the Slave States has no legal existence, except in the case of ugitives from labor" specified in the Constitution-the Federal Government having no power to create nor | fatality has from the earliest times attended all at | Gaza; or as the libelous Italian makes Orgin of

alicumble Rights of Man.

4. A Territory is not a sovereignty, but a creation of the Federal Government for local and temporary ends, and can exercise no authority not inherent in the power from which it derives its existence. Hence Slavery in a Territory cannot legally existthe exceptional cases in which it was assumed to derive a legal existence from the Slave States or hands of various German families, finally settled Colonies (Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana) from which cortain Territories were taken, having no present nor prospective parallel.

-Are not these truly Conservative doctrines Would not their triumph put an end to Slavery agitation in Congress so far as that is possible? Caa permanent peace between Free and Slave States be rationally expected on any other ground? Why should not sincere conservatives realize that these doctrines, and these alore, remove Slavery from the arena of National struggle, and render it that local and temporary evil which Washington and Jefferson. Hancock and Jay regarded it? Why do not the triends of Peace act in that spirit whereby only peace can be secured?

FREE LABOR IN THE WEST INDIES.

The April number of The Edinburgh Review. n an article on the "West Indies as they were and " are," replies to the vague declamations about the ruin of West India proprietors through the idleness of the emancipated negroes, and the diminution of the sugar cultivation in those islands, by an appeal to statistical facts.

It is fully admitted that during several years, from 1847 onward, the owners of West India proprity suffered greatly, and that many of them were reduced to ruin. But this was not caused by any failing off in the production of sugar. On the contrary, during this very period of distress to the promietors, there was a decided increase of prouction. In the six years from 1841 to 1846, inclusive, the importations of West India sugar into the United Kingdom amounted to 14,629,550 cwt. In the next six years, from 1847 to 1852, inclusive, the very name and agony of West India distress and during which period the speedy abandonment of sugar cultivation in the West Indies was freely prophesied, the importations amounted to 17,918,362 cwt., being an increase to the large mount of 3,938,312 cwt. If it be asked how happened that, with this increase of

preduce, the value of West India properts so greatly declined, and so many planters were ruined, the answer is to be sought in a comparison of the market value of the prodnets of these two successive periods. The true explanation of the unprofitableness of West Indian cultivation during the latter period, and the ruin of so many engaged in it, is to be found in the pregpant and striking fact that West India sugar, which sold in 1840 for 49s, per ext., in bond, exclusive of duty, had sunk in 1848co 23s. 5d. -a decline in value of more than one-half; an occurrence ofthe very same kind which, during the two years past, has produced so fearful a decline in the value of so many species of Western property, reducing to poverty so many persons who had supposed themselves tich. In the eight years ending with 1846 West India sugar had averaged, exclusive of duty, 37s. 3d per cwt. In the eight following years it averaged only 24s. 6d. In the first eight years the whole production of the British West Indies was just about 20 000,000 cwt., while the second period produced 24,500,000 cwt. At the price of the first eight years, this quality ought to have prought in \$1.000,000 more than it netually sold for As it was, the whole amount realized from this increased product on fell short of the amount received for the smaller erop of the preceding eight years by \$34,000,000. The cause of this great fall of price, which is the true explanation of West India distress, is to be found in the withdrawal of the protective duties which the West India planters had hitherto enjoyed-a measure with which the negro laborers had nothing to do, and for which they cannot in any sense be held

responsible.

This tremendous fall in the price of their prodnce came upon the planters with peculiar force. of twenty-four hours. The Pyramids are usually The estates belonged mostly to absentees. They supposed to have been the work of time. The with bardly an exception were heavily mortgaged. They were cultivated, as had been the case from the beginning, only by means of a large capital asnuslly advanced by London merchants on security of the growing crops, of which the coasignment was assured to them. But with this enormous fall in the price of sugar the credit of the planter was gone. He was embacked in an enterprise which he could only carry on by means of large advances, and such advances were not now to be had. But though great numbers of planters were thus crushed exactly as they had been under similar circumstances in the time of Slavery, still the cultivation went on. as the above returns show, and has continued to go on ever since—the imports into the United Kingdom, of British West India sugars, for the period from 1853 to 1858 inclusive, having amounted to 18,443,341 cwt, still a gain upon the previous period, to which also should be added a considerable amount exported to the United States. Prices have again come up. In 1857 the value of the sugar alone exported to the United Kingdom amounted to apward of twenty-six inflions of dollars. Nor can this vast production be attributed to the immigrants. In the last five years only twenty-five thousand immigrants have been introduced into all the West Indies, from which number ought to be deducted those who, in the same period, have returned home. In 1832 and 1833, the last two years of Slavery, the British sugar colonies exported 8,471,744 cwt of sugar. In the two years 1856 and 1857 they exported to Great Britain alone, 8,736,654 cwt.: and, beside this, a large trade, altogether new, has sprung up to Australia, the United States and other countries, of which there are no published returns. strike spade into the ground? But Dr. Edwin This statement includes Mauritius, which has had the benefit of Cooly immigration on a large scale. But, leaving out this island, and leaving out Jamaica also, which has suffered from peculiarly bad management, the other fifteen sugar colonies show a product for the three years of 1855-6-7 of 7,497 615 cwt. of sugar, against 7,405,849 cwt. produced in the last three years of Slavery.

These clear statistical facts contain an abundant refutation of all the declamations about the ruin of a most notable expedient. He spread an umbrella! the West Indies and the disastrous effects of emancipation.

THE DERT OF FRANCE TO ITALY.

protected from outside hostility or interference by the sovereignty of that State; but this immunity is to French intervention in Italian affairs that the position which Austria holds in that peninsula is

have shaken the tree, but others have gathered the resulted, not in the aggrandizement of France, but in creating a claim to interference and control in the affaits of Italy, which, after passing through the and remsined in the House of Austria.

Seven hundred years later, in 1494, Charles VIII. led a new French expedition into Italy, of which the object was the conquest of Naples. Nothing was capable of resisting the overpowering impetuosity of the French troops, and the immorable firmness of the Swiss infantry, of appreach of the French. His son and successor retired to a convent. Twenty thousand French conquest of the Kingcom. But this expedition and its result awakened the jealousy of Austria and Spain, and a league was soon formed, with these two Powers at its head, in which all the Italian States joined, for driving out the Frenct-the first rudgent of these alliances and was for maintaining a balance of power, and preventing too great an ascendarcy on the part of any one State, which afterward became and still tipues the ruling idea of European politics. The French, the first foreign invaders whom Italy had seen for a long time, very speedily became as obnexious to the Palians as the Austrians now are, and in less than two years from their entry into Italy they were driven out of it. The attempt upon Naples was revived in 1502 by Louis XIL, with whem Ferdinand of Spain now cooperated. Naples was again easily corquered; but the two kings immediately quarreled for the possession of it, and the struggle resulted in its annexation not to France but to Spain-in consequence of which it became a part of the empire of Charles V. Just before this second clutch at Naples, Louis

XII and seized on the Ducty of Milan, but the re sult of the first war between Francis L and Charles V. was not only the less of that province, which seen after passed into the hands of Charles V., but a total renanciation of all those pretensions on Italy which, during the thirty-six years preceding, had cest the French so much blood and treasure.

Naples and the Milanese, thus passed over to rough French intervention, to foreign domination. remained a part of the Spanish dominton till the commencement of the war of the Spanish successien (another result of French intrigue and ambition), when they were detached from Spain and made a part of the dominions of the House of Austria. Naples, as a result of the war of 1733, in which France took an active part, reverted again to Spanish rulers, but the Milanese remained permanently attached to Austria, whose footnoid upon Italy dales from that sequisition.

For the eastern portion of her present dominion in Italy, Austria is also indebted to French intervention. The first invasion of Italy by Bonaparte cost Austria the Milanese, but gave to her, by way of exchange, a large portion of the Venetian territories; while the final result of the French possession of Italy was to give to Austria her present dominion there, and to create for her that very influence of which the French Emperor complains, and the curtailment of which is the professed object for which he now makes war

Having contributed so much as she has done in times past to the overthrow of her native rulers and the subjection of Italy to foreign domination, France would certainly seem to owe to her at least a work of deliverance. To judge, bowever, from the past, but little ultimate benefit to the cause of Italian independence is to be expected from that

EXTEMPORIZING A MONUMENT.

Our readers may possibly have heard the fact distinctly asserted that Rome did not rise to the culmination of its magnificence in the short space delayed in its erection, but the difficulties were positively fearful, and were only at last overcome by a Ladies' Fair, and by the unrivaled performance of Mademoiselle Fanny Ellsler in the popular ballet of La Sylphide. So sundry distinguished churches and palaces have been notoriously longwinded affairs; and not a few of those regal and ecclesisation edifices have remained unfinished. through quite a number of generations of carpeners and masons, to the present time. But we are advancing, and very soon we shall put up a Cleopatra's Needle as rapidly as an eight-story browntone house is now erected in the highest latitude of the Avenues. As a proof of this, we cite the monumental feat of "Dr. Edwin B. Smith of St. Louis, and a Virginian," who, being ploudy inclined, while on a visit to Cuba, and remembering the hard fate of "young Crittenden of the Lopez "Expedition," determined to erect a monument to his memory on the very spot where the gallant but

unfortunate invader met his fate. This was a most difficult undertaking. Poor Crittenden was buried directly under the gues of the Fort of Ataves," and it was supposed that the compander of that stronghold, so far from leading a plateon of pioneers to assist in the honorable enterprise, would blow sky-high anybody undertaking the sighest monumental erection upon that particular spot. But Dr. Edwin B. Smith was not to be intimidated by such difficulties. Causing the monument of murble to be prepared, he placed it m a volante, and drove to the lonely grave with but a single companion. The precise spot was ascertained; but hew could the monument be erected with a perpetual sentinel upon the walls of Ft. Amers, ready to shoot the first man who should managed it. In the first place, he is declared to have carried the monument to the place "under his clock." From this we infer that this monument is not of a ponderous, broad or clongated charseter. You cannot imagine-we defy you to do it-Dr. Smith, carrying the column of the Place Vendome under his cloak. The monument being brought to the spot, in order to beguile, buffle and bamboozle the sentinel, the Doctor hit upon How beautifully simple! Under cover of the umbrella, he went resolutely to work. He took the monument from beneath his clock, and, still shielded by the umbrella, he commenced planting it! Soon There is one point of view in which the driving | was the glorious work achieved! The monument of the Austrians out of Italy may be said to be a | was erected, set up, constructed, established, built debt which the French owe to the Italians, since it and consecrated! Smith, with his cloak and his umtrells, was too much for the gallant and lynxeved sentinel of the Fort of Ataves; and planted mainly, if not exclusively due. Thus far a singular his stone, even as Samson bore off the gates of

to maintain any condition inconsistent with the in- tempts on the part of the French to establish for Borgia in the well-known opera. When the unthemselves an Italian dominion and influence. They brella was withdrawn, there stood the marble me mente, inscribed, "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF fruit. The expeditions of Pepin and Chartemagne CRITTENDEN." The Doctor had the sentinel upon into Italy, and the revival of the Roman Empire, the hip, and, shouldering his umbrella, beat a retreat to his volunte, and departed triumphantly.

But new, probably-for here we do but conjecture-come the turn of the garrison. For is it not clear that as soon as the umbrella was withdrawn, and the marble monument burst upon the astonished gaze of the sentinel, he must have reported the treasonable and highly invasive structure to Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Commander of the Fort, who at once detailing a company of sappers and miners, must have charged upon that monument, no longer protected by the umbrellar whem Charles had a strong body in his army. The must have demolished that monument; must have King of Naples cied, it was said of terror at the torn up by the roots that monument; must have broken, crushed, powdered and scattered to the four winds of Heaven that monument-thus cast and six thousand Swiss troops easily completed the ing fresh indignity upon the tomb of the unfortunate Crittenden-even if they did not dig him up, and rebury him, for greater safety against Dr. Edwin B. Smith and his umbrells, within the intrenched inclosure of Pt. Ataves. 'Tis a rovel idea, this, of secretly erecting a monument. Such an article may be-many such have been-secretly destroyed. It was one those to saw off the wooden figure-head of Gen. Jackson from the bow of the frigate Constitution, under cover of the thick darkness; but it would have been quite another thing to have undertaken to secretly nail the effigy of Daniel Webster there, to be ignominiously removed by the ship's carpenter the very next morning. Our account says that the Doctor " succeeded in creeting a monument;" but, as t was sure to be pulled down, we suggest that, in fact, he would have accomplished quite as much if he had sinck his umbrella in the ground, and placed his hat upon the handle.

The Roston Courier vehemently execrates Dr Lardner's proposal to employ in war new agents. of a destructive power surpassing all former me ins of death and devastation. "Unless human beings are converted into demons," says The Courses, ne such implements of warfare could be counted "nanced for a moment." It strikes us that, socording to this reasoning, gun-powder and Minis bullets, and rifled cannon, and all the improvements which science has made in the art of destruction ought to be abolished, and war should be reduced again to the primitive weapons used by the Scrthians or the Feejee Islanders. And yet these moders improvements, so far as they have been applied, have tended to shorten wars and render them not only fewer, but less murderous; and it has been supposed that if means could be discovered by which an army could at once be annihilated, se that victory or defeat would depend not on numbers of men, but simply on getting the advantage of the first fire, war would be prevented altogether. Who knows but these new methods may be able to accomplish a result so important?

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16, 1859. No dispatches have yet been received from Mr. Dallas which announce that Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley had been ordered to make a n w treaty, but such

are expected, as I stated a week ago. The statement made by one of your cotemporaries' telegraphic correspondent, rep esenting Mr. Sartiges as saving that Louis Napoleon had a plan by which to embroil the United States in the European war, is pronounced fabricated. Sartiges sails on the 25th inst., but will resume his mission in the course of a few months. Hence the absurdity

Judge Douglas is still here, but will soon go to New-Orleans on business, and thence to Chicago. Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, is shortly

expected back. Trustworthy information states that the present movement of the Democracy of New-York looks toward a concentration of her delegates on Douglas, and an abandonment of Mr. Buchanan, after using him as Gen. Pierce was used at Cincinnati.

Señor Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, returns on the 5th of June. He will take home the official refusal of this Government to ratify the amendments to the Cass-Yrissarri treaty. This reply has been heretofore communicated orally. There is no information here touching his going into the Cabinet of President Mactinez, and the report is to be doubted because the two are rivals.

To the Associated Press.

Washington Monday May 16, 1859. All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission soon as they shell be successively finished, and before the close of this year every available vessel will probably be in active service. not, however, with reference to the European war, as ne damage to our conserve is apprehended from that cause. Vera Criz is considered in official quarters to be one of the most important points where a large fleet is required, and nence additional vesses will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The foodreighborhood of Central America all y our equadrons either for sea or in id operations, are onsidered sufficient for all emergencies.

According to a general order just issued from the ejutant-General's office, officers of the Medical and

Pay departments may, by virtue of their commissions, command all entisted uses, like other commissioned command all cristed mrs, see other commissioned officers.

The following military stations are announced as double ration posts from the date of their establishment, and while occupied by not less than one company: Department of Texas—Fort Quitmen and Camp Husson; Department of On you—Fort Rellingham; Department of California—Forts Crock and Ter-Waw New San Diego.

New san Diego.

Of hirefeen samples of canvas bags, the contract for opplying which has been awarded, only four of thom were selected by the Post-Office Department Commis-sion as being of the first quality with regard to mate-rial and workman-hip. Several protests have been made significant the award, but the question will not be

defense of Westcott, Pestmaster of Philadel-

The defense of Westcott, Postmaster of Philader-phia, in answer to certain charges against him, occu-ples, it is said, upward of fifty pages of manuscript. It was received about three weeks ago; as yet there has been no definite action on it. New-Orleans papers of Tuesday contain the reply of Sener Country, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Juney Covernment, to the fourth point in the protest of the Central Covernment, namely that "All treaties" "and centracts," made with the former, "are and and agd centracts, made with the former, "are null and void." Occupe says, "not with standing all their protests the action, which has no need of such of come tutors, will do that which seems to it fit, and "the vain words of an awaying functionary" (measure Barille, when he calls in pudent) "will not have other "antherity than the enightened sovereignty with "which the sovereignty of the Republic sees proper "to clothe them."

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

Bostos, Monday, May 16 1859.
The corner-stone of a new "Heuse of the Angel Guardian," a Catholic Orphan Asylam, was laid on Vernon-treet, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, with becoming ceremony by Bishop Frapatrick of Roston. The Rev. Dr. Caumings of New-York delivered the andress to an audience of six thousand persons, assembled under canvae.